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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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POETICAL.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF DECAY.

[The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which, says the Edinburg Review, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the "Ode of Louis de Leon."]

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break—
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, in its glories glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day.
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one engulphing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulet glide
To that sad wave:
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all our glittering toys are brought—
The path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

See then how poor and little worth
Are all these glittering toys of earth
That lure us here!
Dreams of a sleep that death must break.
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear.

Long ere the damp of earth can blight
The cheeks pure glow of red and white
Has passed away,
Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair—
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay,
The step that roved so light and gay,
The hearts blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome and wo!
When age comes on.

Miscellaneous.

[The following interesting reminiscence was handed us by our friend JA. WILSON, Esq., of New Brighton, for publication. He lost his son, a brave and gallant soldier, in the desperate charge at Farmington. Our readers will find much that is new, as well as interesting, in the following sketch.]

After the battle of Belmont, the guerrillas were very troublesome in the southern part of Missouri; annoying our troops constantly—rendezzousing in the swamps and bayous, and places almost inaccessible to our troops, who were unacquainted with the country and the grounds. Some of the most cruel and barbarous acts were committed by these men almost with impunity. The roads leading from the river to the interior generally lay along the margins of the bayous and swamps, and small squads of guerrillas would be perfectly secure in their rendezvous, unless to those familiar to their haunts; and many a noble soldier and brave fellow met his death by the murderous and bloody hands of these skulking scoundrels.

The leader of the gang, Capt. Dorn, or Van Dorn, was a daring, reckless villain, of the "border-ruffian" stamp, who was never known to take a prisoner; his motto being "death by the knife, and knife to the hilt." He lived above New Madrid, on the road-side, about ten miles from the Mississippi river, and a short distance from one of the bayous or swamps. Information was brought to Headquarters that he was at home, and Capt. Wilson, of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, was ordered to take a squad of men and try to capture him. The Captain selected eight men out of his company, and employed a guide who was well acquainted with Dorn and his premises, and started so as to reach his house about daylight. A short turn in the road brought them in full view of the house, and dashing up at full gallop surrounded it; the Captain leaving his brother, J. C. Wilson, and four men, in front, to force an entrance, and the Captain, with the balance of his men, went to the rear of the house for the purpose of cutting off his retreat from that quarter. His attention was directed to the windows of the house until he was startled by the click of a gun-lock in the rear of the house. He turned quickly, with his revolver cocked in his hand, and saw Dorn, about fifty yards off, at the head of a party of mounted men. Dorn had his carbine raised and was in the act of taking aim at him. Capt. Wilson fired his revolver at Dorn, more to distract his aim than with the expectation of shooting him. It had the desired effect, as the ball whistled past without harming him. Capt. Wilson and party immediately dashed at the rascals; they broke and fled, each man for himself. The firing attracted the attention of the party in front, who were dismounted, and by the time they had regained their saddles the guerrillas had the start of them. Then commenced a race that was the last one for more than one of the retreating party. Capt. Wilson took the track of Dorn, and they went down the road pell-mell, each one firing his revolver at the other, as opportunity offered. Capt. Wilson was gaining on him until a short curve in the road brought him so close to a tree that his elbow struckit, knocking the revolver out of his hand, and some thirty feet away, leaving him to pursue the chase with a disabled arm, a sabre and carbine; but the delay enabled Dorn to effect his escape. Dorn usually rode a white horse; but this time he was not on the white, having exchanged with a brother Capt. Wilson's brother, J. C. Wilson, although last to regain the saddle, had a fleeter horse, or was a more reckless rider, took the track of the white horse, and soon passed some of his own party and several of the guerrillas, pressing the white horse very hard, exchanging shots as they flew along, until the white horse left the road. Wilson still pressing on and gaining on and firing at him with his second revolver, demanding his surrender at short intervals, until they had left the main road about a mile, when suddenly the white horse was wheeled round and the man threw up his hand, cried out, "I surrender! I surrender a prisoner of war!" The grim-looking customer was armed to the teeth, and at least one-third larger than his captor; but he was quickly disarmed and driven into camp by Wilson, who was much elated with his exploit. But he did not prove to be the leader of the gang, as he was supposed to be during the pursuit. The guide drove his man into the swamp, and his horse fell and floundered; but before the guerrilla could extricate himself the guide shot him, and both horse and rider disappeared in the dark water of the swamp. Three of the guerrillas were kiled, and each of the party, excepting Capt. Wilson, had made a capture.—But Dorn left that part of the country very suddenly.

After participating in the fights at Island No. 10, New Madrid, and Tiptonville, the 2d Iowa Cavalry was sent up the Tennessee to Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, and Farmington. At At the latter place J. C. Wilson was killed, in a most desperate charge upon the enemy's batteries, on the 8th of May, 1862. A full description is given in Headly's History of the Rebellion: vol. 1, page 453.

"The action commenced at ten, with artillery, and continued till noon, when it ceased. Gen Paine who was in command of our forces, discovering that the rebels were manoeuvering to get in rear of him, and cut him off from the main army, determined to withdraw."

"A swamp was in his rear, across which only a single road led, over which he must carry his entire command. In the meantime, the rebels had moved their artillery so as to deliver a cross fire on this, while their extended wings were sweeping down on either flank."

"To leave nothing behind, and gain time to get his columns across this single narrow crossway, Paine ordered the second Iowa cavalry to charge the enemy's guns."

"It was a desperate order, but Colonel Hatch, to whom it was delivered, cared little for that. Five hundred were to charge in the face of ten thousand; but his only anxiety was lest his men should refuse to follow him. But the brave Iowans were ready to a man. Filing up a ravine as far as they could, to avoid the shot and shell that swept the field, they boldly ascended the slope, face to face with the battery."

"Quickly forming, they responded to the pealing bugle with loud shouts, and with sabers flashing above their heads, dashed full on the guns. The skirmishers in front went down like bending grain, before their fierce gallop; but the moment the field was cleared of these, the artillery opened on them with canistor and shrapnel. Before the destructive fire, that line of horsemen would have disappeared like mist in the hurricane, had not the guns, in the astonishment caused by this sudden apparition, been too much depressed."

"The fiery loads tore up the ground in front of them, cutting down a hundred horses, but did not stop the remainder. Seeing the clattering tempest full upon them, the affrighted gunners quickly limbered up their pieces. The object of the charge being accomplished, which was to silence the battery while the columns could swiftly pass where its cross fire swept, Hatch ordered the bugle to sound the recall. But the excited troopers never heard it; or if they did, heeded it not, and dashing on the gunners, sabred them at their pieces. They then fell back to the swamp, and the columns safely effected its retreat to the farther side."

New Brighton, Feb. 22, '65. W.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.—[SEE 2D PAGE.]

"The Future of Our Country."

BY BISHOP SIMPSON.

On Monday afternoon, Feb. 20th, a large concourse of people assembled in the spacious audience room of Mount Union College, to listen to the eloquent oration of Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Future of Our Country. God was praised, in stirring music, after which Rev. Dr. Williams, of Massillon, Ohio, addressed an earnest prayer to the throne of grace. The Bishop was introduced by Rev. Dr. Hartshorn, President of the College, and gave us a masterly and deeply entertaining speech of two hours and a quarter. It is impossible to give an idea of this well-timed performance to one who has not heard it, and we propose to offer to the reader only a brief and fragmentary outline. After a brief introduction expressive of his appreciation and regard for all educational agencies and achievements, the speaker addressed himself to his subject as follows:

All eyes are turned to the front; all hearts are anxious for fathers, husbands, and sons, who are fighting for us and may return no more. What will the end be? is the great inquiry. Though we cannot prophesy, we have some means of knowing what shall be. We believe to-morrow morning's sun will rise, for that is a law of nature. There are also laws for nations. God has revealed his purposes in establishing governments. If we know his mind, we can predict the result. God raises or casts down governments, not for the rulers, but for the people. We may regard it as a law that the government which elevates the people in science, literature, and morals, is accepted of God. The nation which does not this, God will overthrow.—Thus, Israel displaced the Canaanites. Egypt passed away, because it oppressed God's people.

There are several possible issues in our present national conflict. One is, shall this nation perish? If so, the nation superseding us must be better than ours. Has the nation finished its mission? If we perish now, God deals with us as he never has with any other nation. No nation ever perished in a hundred years. Search history, Egypt counted its growth and decay by centuries. The same principle holds in regard to Babylonia, Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, and in more modern times, to France, England, Germany, and Russia. The age of the world which God chose for our birth showed there was a great mission for us. We were hidden till science and religion needed us. Other lands were discovered from temporal motives; ours from religion. Columbus was defeated in every effort to get aid till he told Queen Isabella that the people of the new world would be lost if they did not hear of Christ. Columbus shall have ships, said the Queen, if I have to sell my crown jewels.—This was three hundred years ago when the women, if they got anything into their heads, generally accomplished it. [Laughter.]

If we compare this nation to others, 1. It has done more for humanity than others. It has severed church and state, and thus struck a deadly blow at hypocrisy. 2. It has educated the masses more than others. 3. It has educated and elevated women to positions of higher usefulness and honor. 4. It has done more than others to elevate the humblest to places of honor and trust. The hostler boy, the farmer boy, may be in the highest offices yet. Who does not remember Clay, the "mill boy of the slashes?" Jackson was of poor parents. And he had read somewhere in history of a "rail-splitter" becoming President of the United States.—[Great applause] 5. This nation is open to all others. As the bee gathers honey from every flower, so we get our population from every land. Reverently speaking, God can not afford to do without America. We are not to perish in this struggle.

In the second place, shall we be divided? Vice divides; virtue unites. Virtue brings forth rail roads, telegraphs, and all the improvements of civilization. Vice destroys these.—The state of our civilization looks to union, instead of disunion. Then there is no natural line of separation. Division must be made by an impassible gulf, or there will be perpetual war. Let us settle the question now, if we have to fight for twenty years.

In the third place, shall we have a monarchy? Some of us, perhaps, might consent to be governed by a Queen; or we might admit a nobility provided we were the nobles, or we might not object to large landed estates, provided there was "oil" in them. But a monarchy in this country is impossible.

In the fourth place, shall the country be preserved? Yes, if we understand the indications of providence.—God has long been preparing us for this struggle. The Coast survey gave us the soundings of almost every bay and river in the land. This was indispensible to us in the war. Ship building had long been making rapid improvements. Thousands of miles of railroad had just been finished when the war broke out; and note how the lines run, not from north to south, but from east to west. Telegraphic communication had just been completed so as to be available; so too of sewing machines and agricultural implements. Did this merely *happen* so? As to money, gold and silver are found in such abundance in California, Nevada, Idaho, and many other places, that our national debt, if it amounted to four thousand millions, could be paid out of these mines, and there would be enough left to give a fortune to every inhabitant of our land. The Bishop had visited these mines, and was able to describe the almost incredible wealth which they contain. It is a remarkable fact that an Irish priest had obtained from Mexico a title to much of the gold regions of California just four days *after* Fremont had taken posession of it for the United States. Just at the right time, God has opened to us "rivers of oil"

England and France doubtless had something to do in fomenting this war, Napoleon had his eye upon California, England and France were fearing that our nation was becoming too large, but when our Monitor crushed the Merrimac, they suddenly became *very* neutral.

The Bishop saw the speedy close of the war in the depreciation of the rebel currency, the scarcity of their men, the evidence of despair shown by the manner of treating our prisoners, and in the desertions and desponding of the rebel army. On our side he saw money, and men, and valor—inspiration almost, as in the case of Hooker and his men in Lookout Mountain, fighting above the clouds. Who can conquer men who fight above the clouds? Slavery will be abolished.—The conquests for freedom are surpassing all expectations. What shall be done with the negroes? 1st. We might do with them as Jeff. Davis wished us to do with him—let them alone. 2d. Instead of agitating, educate them. 3rd. Let them redeem Africa. 4th. Let them have Texas and Arkansas. They will be prepared for a higher civilization and freedom after their babtism of blood.

After summing up the more noted measures, battles and incidents of the war, and the various beneficial results certainly to accure to this nation and to the world at large from the complete and speedy overthrow of this rebellion—an event which must very soon in the order of providence, result as the well earned trophies of our valient armies, and the wise legislations and judicial decisions of our patriotic statesmen, and jurists—the orator, whose logic and pathos had become overwhelming to his vast spell-bound audience, concluded by referring to the fact that the telegraph informs us that Sherman has taken Columbia, and that Charleston is ours! [Loud cheering.] You may have heard of Sherman, said he—he is a northern man with *"southern* proclivities." [Laughter.] And there is Phil Sheridan, who does not know enough to keep off the sacred soil of Virginia. Some sigh for a man at the head of our army, with the iron will of a Jackson. I pray no longer for that; I think God has already *Grant*-ed us one. [Great laughter.]

His apostrophe to the flag, that glorous banner of ours, was indescribable, and is certainly unequaled in any known oration.

Buying Gold Makes One a Rebel.

There is instruction and example in the following incident narrated to us by a Pennsylvania friend:

An honest Schuylkill County German merchant, who had accumulated more money than he could employ as capital in his business, came to a patriotic banker in Philadelphia and said:

"I have got some moneys and I want you to buy me some gold."

"Why, Shultz, what do you want gold for? That isn't a thing you sell in your store."

"I knows dat—but I want to make some money on de rise of gold. Peoples say it is going up, and I tink I may make a tousand dollars."

"Schultz, you dear old fellow, don't you know that if you buy gold you will be a rebel?"

"No!" said Schultz, with a tone of resentment in his wonder.

"Suppose you buy $10,000 of gold. Suppose that some morning you read in the papers in big letters: "Terrible disaster to the Union cause!—Grant's army routed and destroyed!! The Rebels marching on Washington!!"

"I should say dat was tam pad news," excitedly interrupted the German.

"Yes, but wouldn't you say right off, 'dis, however, will put gold up—pad for the Union cause, tam pad, but it is goot for my ten thousand.' Don't you see, Schultz, that in buying gold you instantly make the interests of the Rebels your interests—that you bribe yourself to wish them to succeed, and to wish your country and your countrymen to fail? And if these unholy desires, Schultz, don't define a Rebel, there is no language to define one. Don't you see that buying gold inevitably turns honest, patriotic, devoted men like you, away from the cause which they ought to support, and which they think they do support; but which they cannot support, because they have made it for their interest not to support it? Don't you see it, dear old fellow?"

"Be shure I do," said the honest man, with gravity of manner and humility; "and I ax pardon of the war. Put the whole of dat in Seven-Thirties. My money goes with my principles."
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ A tavern keeper in England who was talking boastingly about his customers, said of one of them: "He is the most regular man in Warwick; he comes here and gets drunk every Saturday, and has done the same for ten years, except when his mother died, and that time he came on Sunday. "It is a grand thing to be punctual."

Nasby is Finally Drafted.

CAMP UV THE 77TH OHIO KIDNAPT MALISHY,
TOLEDO, OCT. THE 17, 1863.

I am here, clad in the garb uv slavery! Nasby, clothed in a bobtailed bloo coat, a woplin shirt and bloo pants, with a Oysterau muskit in his hands, a goin thro the exercise! Good hevings! wat a spectacle!

The draft was over, and I thot that wunst more I'd visit my native land. Gaily I stept aboard the bote that was to carry me from British shores—gaily I say, for my money had given out some weeks afore, and I had earned a precarious subsistence a sawin wood in pardnership with a disgustin mulatto, and I looked forwerd with goyful antisepashens to the time when I shood agen embrace Looizer Jane, (the pardner uv my buzzum,) and keep my skin perpetually full uv the elickser uv life, out uv her washin money. Goyfully I sprang off the bote onto the wharf at Toledo, when a hevy hand was laid onto my shoulder. Twas a soljer! The follerin conversashen ensood:

"Wat Wantest thow, my jentle frend?"

"I want yoo, my gay Kanajen."

"On wat grounds?" retortid I.

"On the ground uv eloodon uv the draft," sez he.

"Your mistaken," sez I, I'm "a ablishnist—a emmissary. I hev bin a spredin the bred uv life among the poor kulerd brethrin in Kanady, and am jest returnin to run thro another lot. Let me pass I entreat thee, nor stay me in my good work." (This was strategy.)

"Not much," sez he. "I know better. Your a butternut."

"How knowst thou?" sez I.

"Your nose," sez he. That buchues beckun like was never got out uv spring water.

"Yoor knowledge uv men and things is too much for me. I confess and surrender as discreshun—do with me ez thou wilt."

And he did. I was led out to camp, and wuz allowed to volunteer to fight against my convichshons—against my brethren, who hev taken up arms in a rightous coz. So be it. Hentzith the naim uv Nasby will shine in the list uv marters.

Amid the dark, deep gloom that envellupe me, wun ray uv light strikes me. I hev seen the elecksun returns, and, wen I seed em I yelled Hallelogy! Me and another victim uv Linkin's tyranny, who is a Dimekrat, (he was a postmaster under Buchanan, and when removed by Linkin did ent give up the balance uv mooney he had on hand, fearing twood be used to subvert our free institooshuns,) hed a jubilee. We smuggled a bottle uv condenst ekstasy, and celebated muchly. "The North's redeemed!" showtid I. "Lets the Eagle scream!" yelled he.—"The Quakers hev votid! showtid I. "Ablishnism dead!" screa med he.—"Dimocrisy's triumphed!" laft I, and so on, until after midnite, when, completely eggsaustid, we sank into slumber, with a empty bottle atween us.

PETRULEUM V. NASBY.

P. S.—Tell Looizer Jane that I may never see her again—that shood it be my fate 2 perish in the battle-feeld, amid the roro uv battle and the horrors uv miscellaneous carnage, my last thot, ez life ebbs slowly away, shel be uv her, and ask her ef she can't send me half or three-quarters uv the money she gits for washin, ez whisky costs fritefully here. P. V. N.

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.—A pupil of Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a three in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end."

"What is time?"

"A line that has two ends—a path which begins at the cradle and ends in the tomb."

"What is God?"

"The necesary being, the sum of eternity, the merchant of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world."

"Does God reason?"

"Man reasons, because he doubts; he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient. He never doubts—He therefore never reasons."

☞ A marriage ceremony in a Western city was interrupted recently by an individual in the congregation, who indignantly declared that the lady had promised to marry him the very day before, and that he wanted the minister to "hold her to her word." The objection was not considered legal, and after some little confusion, the service went on.

☞ In Switzerland Colony, in Kent Co., Michigan, a discarded lover prosecuted his girl for breach of promise, but subsequently compromised the matter on her agreeing to do his washing for one or two years.

☞ A person enquired at one of the railroad stations, what time the 7.45 train would start, and was told "at a quarter to eight." "Bless me," he exclamed "you are always changing the time on this line."

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Religious.

—It is asserted that His Holiness, the Pope, will send the hat and sword which received his benediction previous to the Christmas ceremonies, to the Emperor Maximilian. The hat is of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, trimmed with a golden cord, having a dove—the symbol of the Holy Ghost—in the middle of the crown. The gift is made to the prince or potentate whose conduct during the past year has demonstrated most obedience to, and zeal in the cause of Holy Mother Church.

—We understand, says the Leeds *Mercury*, that a "Brotherhood" is being organized in Leeds, under the auspices of the clergy of the parish church to be called "The Brotherhood of the Holy Redeemer." The brethren are to be subject to strict rules, and will be expected to attend prayers, etc., at similar hours to those which are appointed in the Romish Church.

—The following obituary notice of the death of a Christian who had by misfortune and sickness lost all, yet maintained a cheerful spirit contains a profitable lesson: "Exchanged his poverty for eternal riches, and his rags for a crown which fadeth not away—at the Winchester Poor House, (Ct.) November 5th, 1864, James C. Smith, aged sixty-seven. The pall bearers were few on this side—not so many perhaps as they that waited on the 'shining shore,' and went up with the old man to his Father's house."

—The Psalmody question is attracting a good deal of attention across the water, as well as in this country. The discussion is very spirited, and we look for good results from the ventilation of the subject. The *Presbyterian* says the English Presbyterians are earnestly discussing the subject of "Praise." The articles in Peter Bains's *Weekly Review*, of a late date, are written with much intelligence, and no little warmth of feeling.

—The *Advocate and Journal* has an article on "Church Reconstruction in Rebeldom," in which it is assumed that the M. E. Church owes it to herself and to the people of the South to enter into and occupy all that country, and that, too, entirely independently of the pretensions of the local Methodism, which has become hopelessly debauched with pro-slaveryism and tainted with treason.

—The laymen of the Baptist churches in Boston and vicinity have formed a "Social Union," for the promotion of friendly intercourse among the pastors and churches of that vicinity.

Agricultural.

Corn Sugar.

The Buffalo *Commercial* states that the parties interested in the recent discovery of sugar to be manufactured from corn are actively engaged in making preparations for the extensive manufacture of sugar by the new method, and that they will be prepared to put the new staple upon the market in a few days. The Commercial adds: "Developments which have been made since the matter was first announced by us, have more than confirmed the statements made at that time, and more than justify the anticipations we indulged in as to the completo success of the enterprise."

Every sugar consumer will be glad to hear this, and will hopefully await the advent of the "new staple" in large quantities at cheap rates.

Otaheitan.

Messrs. Croy & Sons, of Ind., write us as follows concerning their experience with this variety of cane: "Our success in making sugar from the Otaheitan cane the past three past years is all that we could reasonably desire. Of our last year's crop of syrup more than three-fourths of it is already a beautiful sugar sediment of well developed crystals, and no less pure and sweet than that found in the bottom of molasses casks of the best southern manufacture.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Pruning Trees.

At the last meeting of the Farmers' Club there was a long discussion on pruning trees, by Dr. Ward, and Messrs. Ely, Carpenter, and Smith, and they agreed in opinion, as the result of their experience, that the best time for pruning is the summer when the trees are growing. Trees pruned at that time heal more readily, and are less likely to be attacked by black blast, or otherwise injured, than if pruned in the winter.

Cherry Grafts.

Not a day should be allowed to pass without gathering your cherry scions, if it has not already been done. Tie each variety separately in a bundle and label it. Then bury them in a shed, where the ground is rather moist; or each parcel can be buried at the foot of each tree, where they will not effect them.

No man living [illegible] can show a good orchard of fruit which was kept in [illegible] ten years of its life. It is [illegible] settled beyond controversy that [illegible] to be healthy and productive must be cultivated most of the time.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

March 8th, 1865.

☞ We publish this week a valuable map of the route as traveled by Sherman's army, and the approaches to Richmond. This is one of the most correct and satisfactory maps we have seen. Our readers will have presented here a full and satisfactory exhibition of where Sherman is, what he has done, and where he is going.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Union Co. Committee are requested to meet at the office of Hice & Rutan, in Beaver, on Thursday, March 16th, at 1 p. m. All the members are requested to be present.

J. S. RUTAN, *Ch'n.*

Burning of Columbia.

We announced two weeks since the capture of Columbia, the capitol of South Carolina, by Gen. Sherman.—We learn from recent official dispatches that the city was burned, by order of Gen. Sherman, shortly after its capture, because the citizens fired on our troops while passing through the streets, after its capture. We cannot but approve the act, although we regret the necessity of it. Columbia was a beautiful city, and its destruction caused a feeling of sorrow all over the North—sorrow, that its inhabitants were so rebellious and treacherous. The citizens brought ruin upon themselves. Had they treated our troops as they were treated at Savannah, they would have received like treatment in return. They would have saved their property and their homes. In the destruction of Columbia, Sherman has proclaimed his policy, and we doubt if other cities will hereafter imitate its treachery. There must be a punishment meted out to traitors and scoundrels that will terrify them. When a city surrenders, it is the basest treachery to secretly molest or injure the captors. Our troops, marching along the streets of a captured city, were fired on by the inhabitants, and a number killed and wounded. The penalty is the destruction of the city. No right feeling man can say the penalty was too severe, Rebels had to learn a lesson, and they have. Henceforth we will have no more soldiers killed in the streets of captured cities in Sherman's army. He has stricken terror into the hearts of rebels by his bold, vigorous, and decided policy. If rebels must be severely punished before they can be trusted, we are in favor of meting out the punishment promptly.—Sherman did right, and the ruins of the once proud and beautiful city of Columbia will terrify other cities from following her example.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

We give on our first page a portrait of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the retiring Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Colfax was born in the city of New York, in March, 1823, and is descended from General Schuyler and Captain Colfax, both of whom fought in the Revolution. At thirteen years of age he removed to Indiana, where he soon began life as a printer, in which capacity he rose to a position of influence and honor. About twenty years ago he became the proprietor of the South Bend *Register*, and as a necessity of this position became connected with the politics of his State. His political connection was with the Whig party, so long as it retained its organization, after which he became an earnest Republican.

Mr. Colfax has been a member of Congress for ten years. He was elected Representative from Indiana in 1854, and has held the office ever since, and was again elected last fall for another term of two years. In the Thirty-Fifth Congress he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and for one or two years was one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

In his personal appearance he is a little below the medium height, has dark eyes and hair, and a very large forehead. He is a fluent speaker, distinct in his utterance, and impressive. He is very bland and courteous in demeanor, and kind and affable in all his social relations.

☞ The following copy of a subpœna in the reign of George the Third, was sent to Thomas Campbell, Esq., of Fallston, by his son Thomas, of Co. A, 9th Penna. Volunteers. It is a curiosity:

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of Prince William county, Greeting: We command you that you summon Lewis Reno, Jun., to appear before our Justices of our County Court of Prince William, at the Court House thereof, on the First Monday in September next, to answer the Petition of William Chilton.

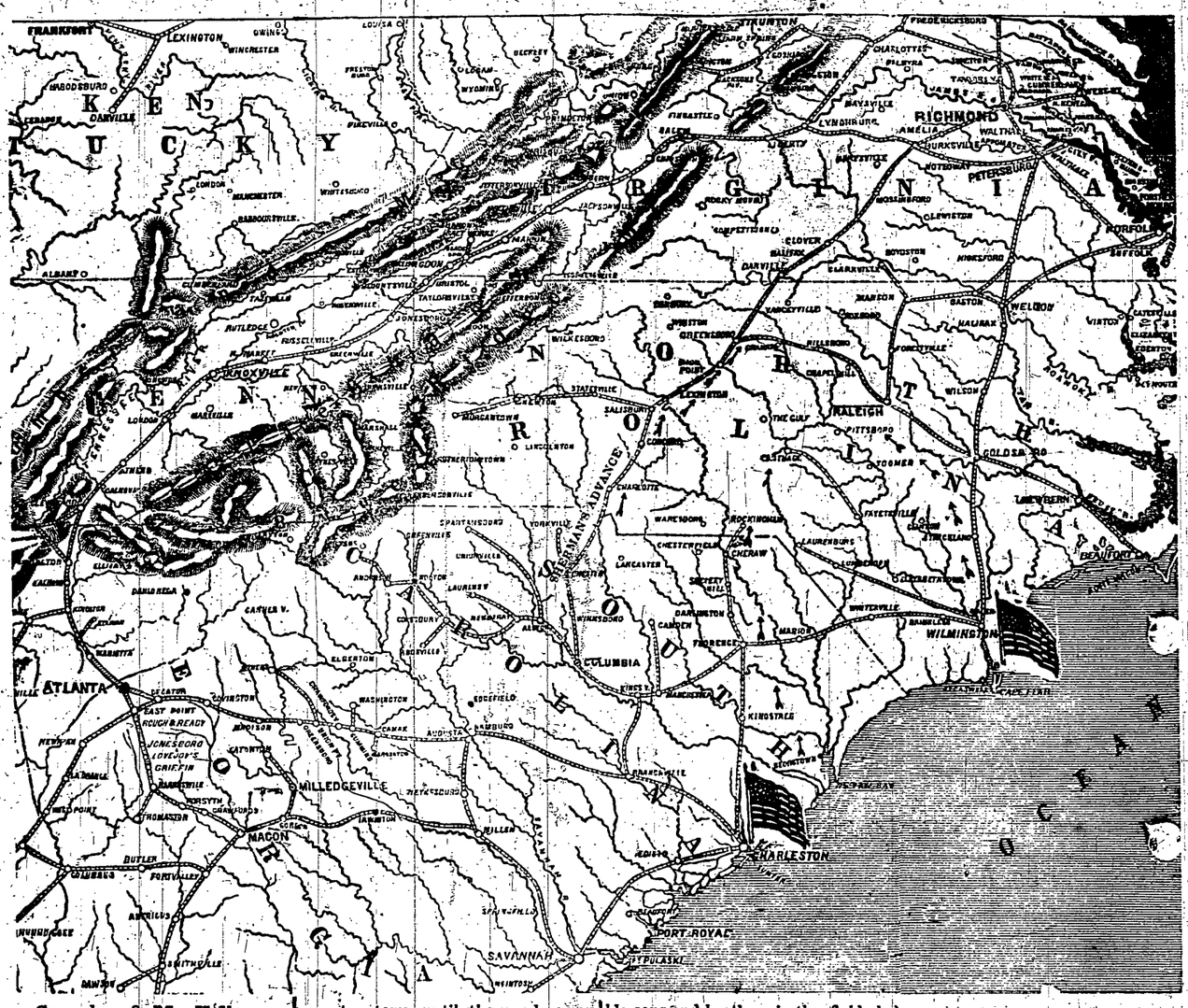
Witness John Graham, Clerk of our said Court, the 9th day of August, in the second year of our Reign, 1762.

JOHN GRAHAM.

ATLANTA TO RICHMOND.

MAP OF THE DIRECT ROUTE AS TRAVELLED BY GENERAL SHERMAN'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.

Showing Railways, Rivers and Locations of Atlanta, Milledgville, Savannah, Augusta, Columbia, Winnsboro' Camden, Charlotte, Wilmington, Raleigh, Danville, Weldon and Richmond.



Speech of Mr. Kelly.

We publish below the speech of Hon. J. R. Kelly, one of our Representatives from Washington county, on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. It is an able speech and beautifully expressed. Our readers will derive pleasure from reading it.

Mr. Speaker, I rejoice that this opportunity is afforded of recording my vote in favor of the abolition of slavery. If left to my own free choice, I would have asked no higher distinction—no greater pleasure. When I recall its baleful influences and blighting effects, even before it culminated in the fearful struggle which has been convulsing the nation for the past four years, the untold crimes it instigated, the dreadful miseries it produced, the dissensions to which it gave rise, and the reproach which it brought upon us from the whole civilized world, I feel that even in that view alone we will have achieved a victory greater than the annals of history have ever yet recorded, when we shall set the seal upon the death warrant of American slavery. Of what infinitely greater magnitude, then, does the triumph appear when, after this baleful power has raised its arm against the Government, and for four long, bitter years deluged the land with blood, desolated households, sundered the ties of kindred, broken family circles, and spread weeping and lamentation and woe from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean, that now we have it in a death grasp from which it cannot escape. I thank my God that I have been spared to see this day, and permitted to be a participant in this blessed consummation of many a hope and prayer. As the thirsty traveler on an arid desert longs for the cool fountain—as the shipwrecked mariner upon a stormy sea strains his eyes to catch a glimpse of some rescuing bark, so have I longed and watched for the coming of the time when this vital power of the rebellion should be crushed, and we could confidently look forward to a speedy termination of this fearful strife, and the establishment of a peace lasting and perpetual, based upon the true principle of free Government. I envy not the future of that man who lifts his voice now to stay the coming of that event. I should tremble for myself did I, by any word or act of mine, interpose an obstacle in the pathway which Providence has plainly marked out for the future, and I predict that the time will come, and soon, when those here who cast their votes against this measure will call upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon and hide them from the infamy which awaits those who stand in the way of human progress and the advancement of human freedom, Christianity and religion. That man must be wilfully blind who fails to see the hand of the Almighty plainly displayed throughout this whole struggle, from its first inception to the present time. Step by step, as we progressed, His purposes have been revealed, and, unwilling as we were, we have been compelled to carry them out at last. We tried to conduct the war by compromising with, and endeavoring to save that which gave it birth, vitality and power. For more than a year and a half the greater portion of our armies was employed principally in catching and returning runaway slaves who came within our lines. The Government strove, with increasing vigilance, to keep the institution of slavery intact wherever our forces occupied southern territory, until thousands upon thousands of lives were needlessly sacrificed, and it became plainly apparent to all that rebellion never could be subdued while slavery—which fed and fostered it—was kept alive. It became a question of necessity to strike at the vital principle of the rebellion. It was either death to the Government or to slavery. One or the other must fall, and that is precisely the issue in this struggle, and the issue upon which it began, though we strove sedulously to shut our eyes to the fact. I grieve that so many born and reared upon free soil—educated in free institutions, and enjoying in their fullest extent all the blessings of a free Government, would, to this day choose to preserve slavery rather than the Government. I remember well under what circumstances I first heard the Emancipation Proclamation. I was at Nashville, Tennessee, under the command of a gallant Pennsylvanian, General Negley. There were men there from almost every State in the Union, and belonging to all political parties, and I shall never forget the cheer of gladness with which that proclamation was hailed by them. I do not believe there was a man among them who found fault with it. Every one had been long convinced by bitter experience that the Government could not conquer the rebellion and preserve slavery.

I say then that all these charges that this is a war of abolitionism upon our part are utterly false. It is a war of slavery against the Government, and in the struggle it becomes necessary to choose which must die. We could compromise no longer with the accursed thing. No longer could the two antagonistic elements dwell together. Too often had we yielded to the haughty demands of the slave power. We fed its arrogance and insolence by continued and humiliating concessions, until it demanded that we should sacrifice every right—every vestige of freedom, and make the Government itself an instrument subservient to its wishes and behests.—And when an outraged people refused longer to brook its insolent threats or yield to its insatiate demands, then it hurled its whole power against the life of the Government.

In the guilty madness which possessed its leaders, precipitating them blindly into rebellion, may be seen the traces of that overruling power which moulds and governs all human action, making it subservient to His own wise purposes. I believe that in the economy of God's Providence all these events were ordered and directed for the promotion of human good, and the re-establishment of this Government upon the basis of unqualified freedom. That, as of old, He compassed the liberty of His chosen people by hardening the heart and blinding the eyes of their tyrant, Pharaoh, so in this, through the fell madness of the leaders of the slave power, He has brought about its overthrow, and the emancipation of this great nation. I feel that the blood of the brave men who fell in this struggle has yielded speedy and glorious results. Regenerated and disenthralled I know of no heigth to which this nation may not attain.—I see before us a future brighter than has yet dawned upon any people.—Hence it is with a peculiar pleasure that I cast my vote to give the form and sanction of law and constitutional enactment to that which is already a fixed fact, accomplished by the military power of the Government in the subjugation of the rebellion. Our noble sons and brothers in the field, led by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and Porter, have done the work, and now—so help me Heaven—I shall not refuse to ratify and endorse their deeds.

Desiring peace—speedy, permanent and lasting peace—I am for supporting the brave men who are conquering it for us. Desiring harmony and concord throughout all sections of the nation, I am for destroying that which was the sole cause of all our dissensions. Desiring freedom, I am for abolishing forever the system of human slavery. Desiring a humane and Christian Government, I am for extirpating this greatest of our national sins. I want to hear no longer the groans of the oppressed and the cries of the suffering. I want to see no longer the right of property in man recognized—the barter and sale of human flesh and blood—the sanctity of the marriage relation despised—the wife torn from her husband—the child from its parent—and the brutal lusts of human nature fostered and pampered. I want to see this Government regenerated and purified, based upon the eternal and immutable principles of justice, recognizing the right of all men to liberty and life, and with a united and happy people take its proper place above all other nations of the world—the pioneer and leader in the glorious work of universal enlightenment and freedom. To the accomplishment of this end I have dedicated all the energies of my being, and with this purpose in view I shall cast my vote in favor of this resolution.

Inauguration of President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

President Lincoln was inaugurated at twelve o'clock noon to-day. The weather was clear and beautiful, but on account of the recent rain the streets were filled with mud. Despite this fact the crowd that assembled was exceedingly large, and thousands proceeded to the Capitol to witness the inauguration ceremonials.

The procession marched from Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue at eleven o'clock. President Lincoln had been at the Capitol all day and consequently did not accompany the procession to the scene of the ceremonies at the Capitol. Two regiments of the Invalid Corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four companies of colored troops formed the military escort. The Mayor and Councilmen of Washington. Councilmen from Baltimore, the firemen from this city, and firemen from Philadelphia, the Good Will, Franklin and Perseverance companies with their engines, were also in the procession. Among the benovolent societies present were lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons including a colored lodge of the latter fraternity. The public and principal private buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue were gaily decorated with flags, and every window was thronged with faces to catch a glimpse of the President elect.

The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States was administered to Mr. Lincoln by Chief Justice Chase in the presence of thousands who witnessed the interesting ceremony, while standing in mud almost knee deep. President Lincoln after having taken the oath of office delivered the following address:

Fellow Citizens:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued, seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war; all dreaded it; all sought to avoid it; while the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war.—To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.—The Almighty has His own purposes.

"Woe unto the world, because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offences that in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to move that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern that there is any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him. Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

After the conclusion of the reading of the Inaugural Address, a National salute was fired, and the procession then again moved up Pennsylvania Avenue, the President being conveyed in a barouche. Seated with him was his son and Senator Foster. The President was escorted to the White House, after which the procession separated. Everything passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner, and although thousands participated in the ceremonies, not an accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK'S

First Army Corps of Veterans.

THE BIRNEY BRIGADE!

Full Bounties and no Commissions.

NO STAR ON OUR FLAG SHALL EVER BE DIMMED.

TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE!

"Rally round the Flag, boys" and keep step to the Music of the Union.

BOUNTIES & PAY.

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

For one year, Government Bounty	$ 400
City of Philadelphia	400
Monthly pay of U.S.Gov. $16 per mo	192
Clothing account, yearly	42
Ward Bounty (Average)	25
City relief for families of vols, $6 pr mo	72
Total	$1,131

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for two years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 500
City of Philadelphia	450
Monthly pay of U.S.Gov. $16 per mo.	384
Clothing account, $42 per year,	84
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for family, $8 per month	144
Total	$1,587

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for 3 years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 600
City of Philadelphia	500
Monthly pay of U.S. Gov. $16 pr mo.	576
Clothing account, $42 per year	126
Ward Bounty, average	25
City relief for family, $8 pr	240
Total	$2,043

Organization to Raise the Brigade.

The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

O. W. DAVIS,
HENRY C. HOWELL,
GEORGE BULLOCK,
DAVID FAUST,
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS,
D. S. WINEBRENER,
PETER B. STITT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police of the City of Phil.

TREASURER,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
Cashier of First National Bank.

THE BRIGADE WILL BE COMPOSED OF THREE REGIMENTS. One will be raised under the direction of the Corporations of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Committee will consist of—

Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
FREDERICK FRALEY,
President of the Schuylkill Navigation Co.
CHARLES E. SMITH,
President of the Reading Railroad Company
THOMAS C. HAND,
President of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
President of the First National Bank of Phil.

The SECOND REGIMENT will be raised under the direction of the Manufacturers, Merchants, and Brokers of Philadelphia. The Committee will consist of—

BARTON H. JENKS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS, Jr.,
CHAS L. BORIE,
Of C. L. & H. Borie.
JOHN W. SEXTON,
Of Jay Cooke & Co.

The THIRD REGIMENT will be raised under direction of the Corn Exchange. The Committee appointed are—

CHARLES KNECHT,
President of the Corn Exchange.
E. G. JAMES,
JAMES L. WARD,
JOSEPH W. MILLER,
JAMES S. PEROT.

TO VETERANS EVERYWHERE.

Come and join us, whether you live in Maine or Michigan, New Jersey, Deleware, Iowa, or in any other loyal State. All who know the gallant Hancock, and all who ever served under the brave Birney, need no inducement to join us if they have made up their minds to return to the front. Besides this, make yourselves recruiting officers, and talk the matter over with the "boys." Bring all you can with you, and you shall be put in the same company, and we will have a brigade without jealousies or strife. Think of this, and don't take much time to decide. We want to put the thing through before the first of May.

OFFICERS

will be appointed by Gen. Hancock. No one need apply to any one but him. The Committees cannot take the time to decide upon such questions, or to answer letters. We want to get the soldiers and attend to their comforts.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police, Mayor's Office, Phil.

From the great mass of official correspondence, we select the following, as exhibiting the manner in which the Veteran Recruits have been received and provided for. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had at the Recruiting Stations, (about [illegible] Baltimore,) in different sections of the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1865.

Benj. Franklin, Esq., Chief of Detective Po. Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR:—Your detachment of veterans, 1st Corps arrived yesterday. The men, without exception, have been mustered into the service of the United States. I am very much obliged to you for the exertion you have used toward filling up my corps, and I trust that the success you have thus far met with may be an earnest for greater success in the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1865.

Benj. Franklin, Chief of Police, Corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia:

Substitutes for enrolled men do not receive the Government Bounty. Principals are exempted from draft. Representative recruits receive the Government bounty. Volunteers, substitutes, and representative recruits residing in Philadelphia, are credited to that city in coming drafts. Pay commences from day the enlistment is perfected. Letter by mail.

W. S. HANCOCK, *Maj'r General.*

It is to be expressly understood that Veterans, either of the INFANTRY SERVICE, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, or NAVAL, may be credited to the City, Town, County, or Township where they reside.

The following affidavit will exhibit at once the admirable demeanor of the recruits when they arrived at Washington, and how they were mustered in.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 19, 1865.

I hereby certify that as a Notary Public I was required to be present at Camp Stoneman yesterday, the 18th, on the occasion of mustering in of Twenty-eight men, recruited by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq., Chief of Detectives of Philadelphia. That they were all sworn in and uniformed in my presence, and they acknowledged that they had been paid all of the bounties promised them by Mr. FRANKLIN.

"I further state, that all of the above men expressed themselves as satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Franklin. I further say, of my own knowledge, that efforts were made by persons about the Baltimore depot in Washington to induce the men to violate their engagements with Mr. Franklin, but to no effect. I say this for the credit of the men, whose names are given above." *See Circular.*

A. G. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

CONCLUSION.

All Veterans who desire to have their interests looked after without being swindled by sharpers are directed to the Recruiting Agency, 106 South SIXTH street, "Berry's Marquee," where the Rifle is to be seen daily which the Veteran is entitled to keep at the expiration of his term of service, which discharges sixteen shots per minute.

All communications on this subject after this explanation must be brief and to the point. Will be promptly answered by addressing

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief Detective Dep't Police, Mayor's Office, Phil.

N. B.—No Loafers, Bounty Jumpers, or Commission Men need apply, as no dealing will be allowed with them.

☞ Remember, that each veteran will be supplied with a parent-breech loading rifle that can be fired off 16 times per minute.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Beaver county will attend, for the purpose of hearing Appeals in the several townships, as follows, viz:

Darlington bor. & E. Cook's	Tuesday	do 21st
do tp,	do do	do 21st
S. Beaver, John Rowe's	Wednesday,	do 22d
Ohio, M. B. Deringer's	Thursday,	do 23d
Brighton, R. Eakin's,	Friday,	do 24th
Industry, David Eakin's,	Saturday,	do 25th
Chippewa, Azariah Inman's,	Monday,	do 27th
Patterson, John Sims',	Tuesday,	do 28th
North Sewickly, N. Hazen's	Wednesday	do 29th
Franklin, Jos. Phillis'	Thursday,	do 30th
Marion, Geo. Hartzell's,	Friday,	do 31st
Pulaski, Elwood Thomas',	Saturday,	April 1st
Georgetown, C Calhoun's,	Monday a.m.	do 3d
Glasgow, John M'Fall's,	do	p.m. do 4th
Borough, Commissioner's office,	Tuesday,	do 4th
Boro' tp,	do do	do 5th
N. Brighton, Keystone hotel,	Wednesday	do 5th
Fallston, Saml Edgar's,	Thursday,	do 6th
Bridgewater, Henry Aukeny's,	Friday,	do 7th
Phillipsburg, H. Bimber's,	Saturday,	do 8th
Harmony, Economy hotel,	Monday,	do 10th
Economy, Geo. Neely's,	Tuesday,	do 11th
New Sewickly, G. Rauscher's,	Wednesday	do 12th
Freedom, S. Furnier's,	Thursday,	do 13th
Rochester bor, W. D. Johnston's,	Friday	do 14th
do tp,	do do	Saturday do 15th
Raccoon, David Ewing's,	Monday,	do 17th
Greene, B Swearingen's,	Tuesday,	do 18th
Hookstown,	do do	do 18th
Frankfort, J. M'Cracheon's,	Wednesday	do 19th
Hanover, Robt Harshe's,	Thursday,	do 20th
Independence, W. Johnston's,	Friday	do 21st
Hopewell, S. house, Scottsville,	Saturday	do 22d
Moon, Wm Elliott, Esq's,	Monday,	do 24th

The principal Assessors of their respective districts, are required to attend on the day of Appeals, with their Guide Duplicates. Also all persons claiming exemption from Military Enrollment, will give their attendance on said days of Appeal, and make known the cause upon which they claim exemption. By order

W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk

Commissioner's Office,
March 2d, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Comptroller of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

SEAL

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORMLY, dec'd, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. YOUNG, Admr.
Beaver, Pa.

mar8'65

BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED proposals for building the stone work of a Bridge over Little Beaver creek at Imbrie's crossing, will be received at the Commissioner's Office up to Friday, March 17, 1865.

By order
W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

Mar. 8, '65.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8.35 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:00 A. M.
2.25 P. M. " " 3:45 P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:20 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 7:45 A. M.
3:50 P. M. " " 5:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M. Rochester 3:55 P. M.
2:10 A. M. " " 3:20 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen's Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE, & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:55 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:05 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

THE BEAVER ARGUS

MARCH 8th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ We are under renewed obligations to our friend J. M. Imbrie, of New York city, for favors received.

☞ Capt. Thomas Henry, Co. F, 140th Regt. P. V., arrived at home last week, on a brief furlough. He is looking well, and seems in good health and spirits. The boys of his command, he reports, are generally well. The Captain is a brave and faithful officer. No officer is absent from *duty less* than he.

☞ Colonel J. Q. Anderson, 17th Pa. Cavalry, was home last week on a brief furlough. He has not been well for some time, but we are glad to learn his health is improving. Constant exposure and hard service came near breaking him down. The regiment he commands is under Sheridan, and is consequently on the move all the time. Col. Anderson has lately been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 17th (although commanding it for over a year), and we congratulate him on exchanging the "leaf" for the "eagle."—He is a competent and skillful officer, and well deserves the honor.

Death of Coroner Devinney.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Thomas Devinney, Esq., of New Brighton, Coroner of Beaver county. He died on Sunday, March 5th, after a short illness, in the 62d year of his age. Mr. Devinney was an old citizen of Beaver county, and known to a large number of our readers. For the last forty years he has been a leading member in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of New Brighton, and was an exemplary Christian. No man ever doubted his piety, so consistent was his life and conduct.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper relative to Gen. Hancock's corps of veterans. There are still many veterans in the county who must feel like being in at the final triumph of the Union armies. The orders are so modified now that men may enter this corps as substitutes and be credited to any locality, and they may also enter this corps as substitutes for drafted men. They can thus get very large bounties in addition to the government bounties and can receive their pay as substitutes.

☞ Colonel John S. Littell, of the 76th Regt Pa. V., was in town on Monday, looking quite well again.—He was seriously wounded at Fort Fisher, and has not yet recovered.—We learned yesterday that he had been brevetted Brigadier General for his gallant conduct in the Fort Fisher fight. He is the first Brigadier nominated from Beaver county during this war. He went out a Captain, and has worked his way up, unaided, by his efficiency and bravery. We congratulate General Littell on receiving the "star," and trust and believe he will yet receive another before the war closes. Beaver county is proud of him and his services.

RE-ASSIGNED.—We are glad to notice by the Pittsburg *Chronicle* that Dr. Lievis has been re-assigned to duty at Pittsburg. The order for his removal to Philadelphia was countermanded at the urgent request of the commander of the Post. The citizens of Beaver county will be glad to know he is to remain at Pittsburg, and they will receive in the future, as in the past, his attention and kindness when doing business there.

ROSS M'KINZIE.—We received from a friend some lines written by Ross M'Kinzie, late of Co. F, 101st Regt. P. V., who did at Florence, South Carolina, October, 1864, while a prisoner. The poetry has unfortunately been mislaid. Ross M'Kinzie was a conscientious, good man, a brave soldier, and we are pained to announce his death. He fell a victim to Southern cruelty, dying from effects of starvation. He leaves a family to mourn his loss, and many comrades who will ever cherish his memory. Quiet, unassuming, unpretending, he won the affections of all who knew him. It was unjust that one so virtuous, who never harmed any one, should die from the cruelty of his fellow-men.

FREEDOM, PA., March 3d, 1865.

Ed. Argus: Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Watkins' lecture, on *Words and their Use*, delivered last evening, in behalf of the M. E. Sabbath School of this place, was a decided success. Though the falling rain and muddy streets detained many from turning out who had procured tickets, yet the church was well filled with attentive listeners, who, in their appreciation of the rich literary repast to which the Reverend gentleman treated them, soon became oblivious to the dampening influences a proximity to dripping umbrellas and muddy overshoes is wont to produce on the mind.

Of the merits of the lecture in general, and the author's elegant and tasteful style of delivery, it is unnecessary to speak; as all who have heard Mr. W. on this or any other subject, know full well that his productions need no encomiums either from private pen or public press to make them take with the people.—Though accustomed to hear the tones of his flexible voice, and familiar with his graceful gestures, we were never more struck with the beauty and force of his style and sentiment. In speaking of the emblematical signification of the words "Stars and stripes," the lecturer paid a truly eloquent and beautiful tribute to the

"Flag of the free hearts hope and home,"

which he re-christened "the flag of dawn." Mr. Watkins, being a progressive man, is continually adding new items of interest to this deservedly popular lecture, which divest it of everything savoring of staleness, so apt to appear to one who listens to a repetition of a lecture of this character.

The interest of the evening's entertainment was heightened by contributions in the way of singing by the young ladies. Miss Kerr sang a solo, with instrumental accompaniment, with fine effect; and Miss M'Caskey played and sang "Corporal Schnapps," which "brought down the house."

A vote of thanks to the lecturer being suggested, was responded to by the entire audience rising to their feet.

Miss Bente was then called upon to preside at the instrument, when the audience joined enthusiastically in singing "Rally round the flag," after which the benediction was pronounced, and they dispersed.

We have not yet learned the amount of the proceeds of the lecture, but are assured that a sufficient sum has been realized to add materially to the Library of the Sabbath School.

Yours, truly. SOJOURNER.

Agricultural Meeting.

The Annual meeting of the Beaver County Agricultural Society was held at the Court House, Monday, Mar. 6.

Meeting organized by Robt. Nelson taking the Chair.

The Report of J. C. Wilson, Treasurer, showing a balance in hands of $387 42, was received; when, on motion, it was unanimously accepted by the meeting.

On motion, Resolved, that publication be made that all premiums not called on by June 1, 1865, that they be forfeited to the society.

On motion, that Wm. S. Barclay be exonerated from the charge on books of Treasurer for five tickets ($5 00), said tickets having been stolen.

On motion, that Society proceed to the election of officers for ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.—Robert H. Barclay was elected by acclamation.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—The names of John Garrard, A. B. Wolf, and Wm. Shroads, were presented, and elected by acclamation.

TREASURER.—Joseph C. Wilson was elected by acclamation.

REC. SECRETARY.—J. L. Anderson was elected by acclamation.

COR. SECRETARY.—DeLorma Imbrie was elected by acclamation.

DIRECTORS.—John R. Potter, Raccoon; Captain John Shroads, Phillipsburgh; Alexander Ewing, Raccoon; John C. Christy, Raccoon; Wm. Burns, Moon; Henry Gœhring, New Sewickly; Hugh McGuire, Pulrski; John Baxter, North Sewickly; Robert Nelson, New Brighton; Jacob Gabe, North Sewickly; James Darragh, Sharon, W. A. Laird, Brighton; S. B. Briggs, Industry; Hugh Anderson, Beaver; Dan Dawson, Ohio.

On motion, the Directors were elected by acclamation.

On motion, the retiring President receive a vote of thanks of the Society.

On motion, the first meeting of the new board will be held on the last Friday in March (31st).

On motion, that the Fair Ground be offered for rent to highest bidder on the last Friday of March.

On motion, adjourned.

The Monthlies

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We received the March number of the "Atlantic" last week, and find it more than usually interesting. We could not get along without this excellent magazine. "The Notes of a Pianist," "Dr. John's Needle and Garden," and "The Chimney Corner," are continued. "Edward Everett" is an able and faithful sketch of the life of one of America's greatest statesmen. "Memoirs of Authors" is well written, and contains much both interesting and valuable. "The Cause of Foreign Enmity to the U. States," should be read by all. We have seen no articles that pleased us better. We cannot enumerate all the tricles; but they are alike good.

HARPER'S MONTHLY is also on our table, with the Atlantic. The March number is the very best of the year. No one ever got a "Harper" however, that did not find it exceeded his expectations. This Magazine always contains new, interesting attractive and instructive matter. The following is a list of the leading articles: A Tour Through Arazona; Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men; Sugar Making in Cuba; Mr. Raspton's Resurrection; Poor Isabel; Our Lessons in Statesmanship; Maud Molyneux's Music Box; Armadale; Our Mutual Friend; besides, we have Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer, &c.

THE FAMILY TREASURE, edited by Rev. D. M'Kinney, D.D., has also been received. Altho' not two years old, the "Treasure" has gained a large circulation and enviable popularity. It is ably edited, and its success is merited. Dr. M'Kinney is one of the most learned and able men of the Church to which he belongs, and his Monthly is the most valuable periodical in the Church. Presbyterians should all read it. The first article, by the editor, entitled "Sons of God," is worth all the magazine would cost for a year. Dr. Howard contributes "Cause of an Inefficient Ministry;" Dr. McClure, "Daddy Oxskin," and Dr. Weir the Foreign Correspondence. Dr. Weir contributed for many years to the columns of the *Banner*, and he is universally admitted to be one of the best European correspondents this country has ever had.

THE LONDON REVIEW, from Leonard Scott & Co., or New York, the republishers of British Periodicals in this country, reached us last week.—We had previously received the *Westminster* and the *North British Review*. They contain articles, political and scientific, from the best writers in the world. Leonard Scott & Co. deserve great credit for their enterprise in furnishing the country with these valuable Periodicals, and they should be largely patronized. Men of intelligence and education can not well do without the British Quarterlies, and they are largely indebted to Scott & Co. for them at a reasonable price.—For terms see advertisement in another column.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—Another fine steel engraving opens the MARCH number of this favorite periodical, just received. The engraving has no title other than the two simple lines—

"Oh, I see them sinking, sinking slowly,
Those olden dreams so pure and holy."

The design and execution of this engraving are exquisite. The steel Fashion Plate of this month is a double one, and, as usual, admirably engraved. We need hardly allude to the usual number of wood-engravings, devoted to the illustration of the fashions, &c. The music is "Those Laughing Eyes," a ballad. Among the literary contents we note Aunt Hester's Story; A Death Scene; Tracing Resemblances; A Story of a Household; My Angel in Disguise; Bitter; (a sad story relative to the famous *Mad Stone*, of which story the leading facts are declared by the author, a physician's wife, to be true,) Four Birthdays; Alone, Not Yet Alone; Passion Flowers; The Mansion at Lessington; Novelties, Editorials, etc.

Price $2.50; 2 copies $4.00; 9 copies $16.00; 21 copies $35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums.* Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

MARRIED:

March 2, 1865, by Rev. George Scott, D. D., the Rev. HUGH STURGEON, Pastor of the U. P. Congregations of Darlington, Pa., and East Palestine, O., with Miss E LOUISA M. W. SCOTT, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and only daughter of Dr. Scott.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the firm of Stokes & Tallon will be dissolved on the 1st of April, 1865, owing to the death of Mr. Stokes. Those having accounts against said firm will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will call and settle. [ma8] ROBT. TALLON.

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WM. YOUNG, late of Baden, Economy tp., Beaver co., decd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JENNET YOUNG, Adm'x.,
mar8'65 Baden.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.,
feb1'65 New Brighton.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six pr cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides *Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One	*cent*	*per day on a*	$50	*note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
10	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
National Bank of Beaver County.
march1, 1865—3 m.

ROCHESTER
DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,
Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,
Medicines,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS
IN THE VICINITY!

PURE WINES
And Brandies,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT
HAIR DRESSER,
"FLORILINE!"
ALL ARTICLES OF
STATIONERY
Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE
ROCHESTER DRUG STORE
IN THE DIAMOND.

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at *No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.*,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar1'65 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate IN BEAVER COUNTY.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will of JAMES EAKIN, late of Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Friday, March 17th, 1865,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., a Valuable Farm, late the estate of said deceased, situate on the Public Road ½ mile north of Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., containing 131 acres, 85 cleared; balance well timbered; 70 acres now in meadow; buildings, a good two story brick house, large barn, corncrib, &c.; fruit trees on premises. This farm is desirably located, convenient to Railroads, Mills, Schools, Churches, &c., and is one of the most desirable, productive and valuable farms in the county.

Also two lots adjoining above farm, containing 15 acres, one-half cleared and improved, balance well timbered. Will be sold with said farm or separately to suit purchasers.

Also, on same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a house and lot in the borough of Beaver; lot fronting 60 feet on Third Street and extending back 300 feet to an alley; house, two story brick, with back building; the whole containing 7 rooms and hall; cellar underneath, a stable and fruit trees on lot. Terms at sale. Further information may be had by inquiring of the undersigned, residing 4 miles from Allegheny city, in Ross tp., (P. O., Allegheny city,) of Daniel Reisinger, Beaver, Pa., or of James Eakin, on the farm aforesaid.

GEORGE QUAIL,
feb25'65. Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JAS. W. M'MAHAN, late of Economy tp, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM B. WOLF, Adm'r.,
mar1'65 Brighton tp.

The Last Stroke
OF THE HAMMER.

SHERMAN, GRANT, FARRAGUT & TERRY
AS PEACE COMMISSIONERS!

IT is our generals in the field who only can effect the price of Domestic Dry Good, and so they have during the last successful campaign

REDUCED PRICES!

Good Calicoes for 18½ and 31 cents;
Good Muslins for 20 and 25 cents;
and all Cotton Goods reduced 50 per cent.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS!
SPRING DELAINES,
DRESSGOODS
Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Satinets, Cassimeres,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Hoop Skirts,
BONNET RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
IRISH LINENS,
GLOVES,
Shirt Fronts
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,

At prices as Low as can be found anywhere.

Having all been purchased within the last week, buyers will have the benefit of the recent great decline in prices,

AT

F. A. Fortune's
CELEBRATED
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE
IN ROCHESTER,

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE. [fo22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARG'T E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r.
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 18, 1864, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5,50 P. M. leaves Rochester at 10,30 P. M.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	640AM	200PM	300PM
Rochester	320 "	805 "	315 "	415 "
N. Brighton	337 "	820 "	330 "	430 "
Enon	425 "	915 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	501 "	1005 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	531 "	1038 "	535 "	633 "
Alliance	625 "	1140 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1240PM	725 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	100 "	750 "	855 "
Orrville	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	905 "	1016 "
Loudonville	930 "	326 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1030 "	425 "	1100 "	1213AM
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	1130 "	1245 "
Crestline De	1130 "	540AM	1201AM	125 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	710 "	1229 "	153 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	757 "	109 "	230 "
Forest	115 "	885 "	144 "	301 "
Lima	234 "	1010 "	300 "	414 "
Delphos	312 "	1059 "	345 "	450 "
Van Wert	342 "	1134 "	417 "	520 "
Fort Wayne	520 "	130PM	600 "	700 "
Columbia	604 "	228 "	646 "	745 "
Huntsville	624 "	253 "	708 "	805 "
Pierceton	634 "	306 "	718 "	815 "
Warsaw	654 "	332 "	741 "	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	416 "	817 "	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	445 "	848 "	930 "
Wanatah	905 "	626 "	1011 "	1040 "
Valparaiso	927 "	700 "	1037 "	1100 "
Hobart	953 "	742 "	1108 "	1126 "
Clarke	1015 "	811 "	1134 "	1149 "
IIIC.RR.Cros R.Isl.RR J'n.	1045 "	851 "	1203PM	1215PM
Chicago	1120 "	930 "	1240 "	1250 "

CLEVELAND & PITTS

On and after Dec. 19, 1864, Trains will leave

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C.Z&C Mail.	C.Z&C Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.....	.....	1020 "	527 "
Orrville	.....	.....	1220PM	643 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	952 "	320 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	415 "	.....	.....
Bayard	1135 "	451 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	110PM	635 "	.....	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050AM	415PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	555 "	1105 "	620AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	720 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	750 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	835 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	845 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	1000 "

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves New Philadelphia at 1.20 P M
" Bayard at 6 45 P M
Arrives at Bayard at 4.10 P M
" New Philadelphia at 9 25 P M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

BURGH RAIL-ROAD.

Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C.Z&C Accom	C.Z&C Exp's.
Wellsville	440AM	605PM	.....	.....
Bayard	621 "	640 "	.....	.....
Alliance	720 "	730 "	.....	.....
Ravanna	805 "	815 "	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	440AM	305PM
Orrville	.....	.....	552 "	505 "
Akron	.....	.....	700 "	720 "
Hudson	833 "	849 "	800 "	849 "
Euclid street	942 "	949 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1000 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210AM	215PM	620AM	350PM
Rochester	330 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	.....	.....	745 "	625 "
Smith's Ferry	.....	.....	820 "	705 "
Wellsville	430 "	500 "	842 "	643 "
Steubenville	525 "	650 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange	550 "	715 "	1005 "	.....
Bridgeport	620 "	802 "	1100 "	.....
Bellaire	640 "	815 "	1115 "	.....

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural, condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—ths result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box,—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*,

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*,
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS,
feb. 8 '65, Cashier

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army,)
FREEDOM,
BEAVER CO., PA [jan4

BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
OUTH TO THE AGED!

☞ This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Imbolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispiriting, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial, it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*,
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

Notice.

WILL be offered for sale on the premises, in the borough of Hookstown, Greene township, Beaver county, on

Wednesday, March, 15th, 1865.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described valuable real estate and Borough Property, viz.

A parcel of land lying on Mill creek and just outside the borough limits, amounting to about three acres of ground, with a one story frame dwelling house of two rooms, suitable for a small family with a well of good water at the door of the dwelling.

Also, at the same time and in connection with the above described property, a Brick dwelling house and stable, on the main street in said borough; the house is 20 by 40 feet, two stories high with a one story kitchen in connection, and two large two town lots lying together, on one of which said Brick building and frame stable is erected, and in addition to the same is a corner lot.

This property is a very desirable investment and will be sold on reasonable terms, notwithstanding the prevalence of "hard times here." All are invited to call and examine themselves. It belongs at present to the estate of Dr. Samuel Wallace, dec'd. The property will be shown at any time by the undersigned.

S. H. WITHERSPOON
N. B.—Terms made known on day of sale. Property sold together or in two lots to suit purchasers. The above three acres are a good site for boring Oil Wells. S. H. W.

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[illegible] of the day.—The [illegible] delightful companion [illegible] more enterprising, friendly, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

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SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1865.

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Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

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ANDREW WRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. [aug21'64-1y.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by
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One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence

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On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse *a new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

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EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

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For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID R. WHITEHILL, late of Hanover tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WHITEHILL, } Ex'r.
ROB'T WHITEHILL. }
feb15'65 Hanover tp.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

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Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE, OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Jonserv.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

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The [illegible] of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great abilility and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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june15 64

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A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

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☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the cname. Use no other.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth

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Now is the

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Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

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Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,

BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

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THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan st.

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GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9. '64 R. N. ATKINS.

BEAVER SEMINARY.

ANOTHER TERM OF SIX MONTHS, will open on

Tuesday the 3d of January, 1865,

$85,00 pays for Board and Room

☞ For further information send for a catalogue. Address

S. B. MERCER,
dec21'64 Beaver, Pa.

TRIAL LIST FOR MARCH TERM, 1865.

FIRST WEEK.

John Stewart	vs	Jas Little, et al.
J. W. Decker's Ex'rs	"	John Mellon, et al.
James Duncan	"	John M. Ewing, et al.
Lukens & Beeson	"	Darling'n M.E.Ch'ch
Patterson & Davidson	"	Martha Souders.
James Collins & co	"	Wm. M. Shirts, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Eakin's Ex'r.	vs	Henry Jordon & wife
Alfred Campbell	"	Rebecca Campbell adm
Commonwealth, use,	"	John Duff's Ex'r.
Wash'n Build Ass'n	"	Ivory Cole.
John Mullen	"	Joseph Ammon, et al.
Charles Thorn	"	Margaret Higby.
Thomas M'Laughlin	"	Robert Adams.
Richard D. Hudson	"	Thomas Jenkins.
David Scott's heirs	"	Archib Robertson.
same	"	same, et al.
Lath'p Rawden's h'rs	"	John T. Holmes.
Benj. R. Bradford	"	George S. Porter.
John Swick	"	Richard S. Barton.
Hugh Wright, et al	"	David Gibb, et al.
Mary Brown	"	Joseph Ray.

feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gotleib Michaels, dec'd. And now, to wit: Nov. 19th, 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to-wit: Julia, intermarried with Wm. Boswell; Amelia, intermarried with Peter Wagner; Lewis Michaels, now, or late of St. Louis, Mo.; Caroline, intermarried with George Reddy, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards married to a man named Churchman—and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, on the first Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, to Nov'r. term, 1864; and in the event of non-acceptance to shew cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE,
jan 4, 1865. Sheriff.

Notice.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, deceased. And now, to-wit, Nov. 16th 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased to-wit: Jane M'Cormicke (widow of James B. M'Cormick) Francis Ritchie, Alex T. Ritchie (the petitioner), Wm. T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa; Robt. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown (widow of John A. Brown), Jonas D. Ritchie, now, or late of, California, and all others interested, to shew cause if any you have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said County, on the first Monday of March next.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.
Beaver, Jan. 11th, 1864.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of William Price, late of said county, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., wit: David Price, James Price, and Margaret Price, residing in the State of Michigan, Mary Price, residing in the State of New York, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified that an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, in Franklin tp., Beaver co., the 1st day of February, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. L